

EARL & WILSON

Are known to be the best collar makers in this country. That's why we put in their line of collars in both grades. 15c, two for 25c., in all the leading shapes and in 1-4 sizes.

Also the 25c grade in many popular shapes.

Earl & Wilson full dress shirts are here, too.

STANDARD CLOTHING CO.

TERSELY TOLD.

F. S. Gay, of Milton, was a business visitor to Pensacola yesterday.

F. J. Hoffman, of Lakeland, Fla., is in the city on a short business visit.

Edwin Blow, of Marianna, was among the registered guests at the Escambia yesterday.

George A. Crary, of Mobile, was registered at the Escambia yesterday.

C. N. Steinmetz, of Washington, is in the city for a few days.

T. M. McConnell, of DeFuniak, was among the business visitors to Pensacola yesterday.

After an absence of a year or more Hargis McGuire is in the city, having accepted a position with the Western Union Telegraph Co.

The maximum temperature at Pensacola yesterday was 68 degrees at 12:30 p. m., while the minimum was 60 degrees at 6:30 a. m. Last year on the same date the maximum was 61 degrees and the minimum 51 degrees. The average maximum for this date is 61 degrees and the minimum 46 degrees.

J. W. Blake of the navy yard is spending a few days in the city, as the guest of John Maurich on West Romana street.

Lieutenant E. W. Davis of the revenue cutter Penrose, painfully injured his knee while ascending a ladder last Thursday, when the cutter was hauled out on the ways. During his absence Captain Gibson Moreno is in charge of the cutter.

PURE—ABSOLUTELY.
Blue Ribbon vanilla and lemon extracts are made from the fresh fruits and are guaranteed absolutely pure. The real fruit flavors.

Slow Progress in Securing Jury For Cooper-Sharpe Trial
(Continued From First Page)

greet and encourage them.

Miss Cooper Present.

As on yesterday, Col. Cooper's daughter, two nieces and son-in-law were seated near him, while Sharpe's wife and father were at his side. After an hour's effort, the fifth juror was secured, J. M. Whitworth, one of the wealthiest farmers in the state.

When the name of A. G. Gatto was called, a deputy said:

"Mr. Gatto just celebrated his one hundredth birthday and—"

"I presume he isn't over it yet," remarked the court. "We will excuse the young man."

At noon the attorneys for both sides asked for time for a conference and court adjourned until 1:30. The court urged that all jurors be on hand on time.

"I learn that one source of revenue in Tennessee is soon to be cut off," he said. "We have just built a new court-house and we need money. If any man wants to contribute let him be late."

New Stock of Victor Machines and Records

Just Received:
You can buy a genuine Edison Phonograph or Victor from us on easy terms of \$1.00 per week. Free concert Daily. Late Sheet Music, 25c copy. Violins and Guitars on payments. Pianos, \$1.25 per week. Organs, 75c per week.

Call or write
THE CLUTTER MUSIC HOUSE
LARGEST IN THE STATE.
112 and 114 S. Palafox.

Every Man Read This

Malarial conditions here in the south materially lessen the strength and enduring capacity of the average man, and woman, too. It would seem, therefore, that a powerful nerve and system tonic such as described, would prove of utmost benefit to all those in need of such treatment.

This treatment is said to have acquired a wonderful reputation throughout the East, owing to its peculiar propensity to fortify the nerve force and generate health and a consequent personal magnetism, so essential to the happiness of every normal human being. It is claimed to be a blessing to those who are physically impaired, gloomy, despondent, nervous and who have trembling of the limbs, dizziness, heart palpitation, cold hands and feet, insomnia, fear without cause, timidity in venturing and general inability to act rationally as others do. Also of vast benefit to writers, professional men, office workers and the victims of society's late hours and over-indulgence in wines, liquors, etc.

By preparing the treatment at home secretly, no one need know of another's trouble, while the ingredients are much used in filling various prescriptions, so that even the purchase of them separately need occasion no timidity.

If the reader decides to try it, get three ounces of ordinary syrup sarsaparilla compound, and one ounce compound fluid balmwort, mix and let stand two hours; then get one ounce compound essence cardal and one ounce compound cadomone compound (not cardamon), mix all together, shake well and take a teaspoonful after each meal and one at night.

This contains no opiates whatever and may also be used by women who suffer with their nerves, with absolute certainty of prompt and lasting benefits.

DAILY EXCURSION

The Passenger Boats

"CUPID" and "GLOBE"

will run every half-hour to the German Cruiser

"FREYA"

For further information phone 204. Capt. Bennie Edmundson.

Duel With Revolvers on Streets of Mobile

(Continued From First Page.)

scene and took his stand near a barber shop at Hamilton and Esclava streets, pistol in hand. He defied anyone to arrest him. In the meantime Deputy Sheriff Fatch, apparently mortally wounded, was lifted into a buggy belonging to Willie Williamson to obtain medical attention.

Leaning heavily upon Williamson, Deputy Fatch begged to be taken to a priest. "I have received my death wound," said the brave deputy. "Tell my wife and children good-bye for me. My poor wife and three little children. It is too hard."

Message to Family.

William started for the police station and was passing the barber shop at Hamilton and Esclava streets when the desperate negro yelled to him: "Hold up a minutes and I'll finish him."

Williamson did not halt, but continued on his way and at Government and Joachim streets was met by the ambulance. Transferred in the ambulance Fatch was taken to the city hospital where it was found he was suffering from a bullet wound in the right abdomen. The intestines are believed to have been perforated by the bullet.

Chief of Police Rondeau and Sergeant Charles Schreiner in command of several officers rushed to the scene in the patrol wagon. Sergeant Schreiner ran to the barber shop and found the negro seated in a chair. He offered no resistance. Surrendering his revolver the negro complained that he was desperately wounded. Sergeant Schreiner turned the negro over to the sheriff.

Roberson resided above the barber shop and is said to be a Mobile negro.

DEPUTY SHERIFF DIES OF WOUNDS

Mobile, Ala., Jan. 21.—Deputy Sheriff Philip Fatch died at 11 o'clock to-night as a result of the bullet wound in his stomach inflicted by Richard Roberson, a negro, whom the deputy sheriff was trying to arrest here to-day.

SUFFRAGISTS DISPERSED.

New York, Jan. 21.—Lacking the necessary permit to hold a public meeting in the streets, a number of prominent suffragists, headed by Mrs. Boerman Wells, were dispersed in the theatre district last night by the police. During their protest, one of the women said indignantly that the Salvation Army was allowed to hold street meetings.

NOTICE TO WATER CONSUMERS

Water rates were due Jan. 1st. Unless paid before Feb. 1st, water will be shut off and a charge of \$1.00 collected for turning on. Bills Mailed upon request.

ROOT, KNOX AND RUSSELL SUMMONED

Must Appear Before Grand Jury Investigating Publication of Alleged Libelous Articles.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Secretary of State Elihu Root, Senator Philander C. Knox, and Assistant Attorney General Charles W. Russell, were served with subpoenas today to appear tomorrow before the federal grand jury now investigating in this city the publication of alleged libelous articles in the New York World and Indianapolis News, connecting the names of Charles P. Taft, brother of the president-elect, Douglas Robinson, brother-in-law of President Roosevelt, and William Nelson Cromwell with the Panama canal purchase.

Knox acknowledged he will be able to give the jury some information which might be of service in its investigations. There was no session of the grand jury today.

JUDGES GET AN INCREASE IN SALARY

Federal Circuit Judges Now to Receive \$9,000 and District Judges Boosted to \$8,000.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 21.—The debate on the propriety of increasing the salaries of federal circuit and district judges consumed nearly the entire time of the senate today with the result that twenty-nine circuit judges were increased from \$7,000 to \$9,000 and eighty-four district judges from \$6,000 to \$8,000.

Strictures upon the efficiency of officers of the navy in the care of machinery vessels, were uttered in the house today during the consideration of the naval appropriation bill, with the result that an amendment was adopted requiring the secretary of the navy to annually report to congress those instances where more than \$200,000 is expended for repairs.

NO PARDON IS DESIRED BY GOMPERS

In a Statement He, With Mitchell and Morrison, Ask Their Friends Not to Urge Such a Course.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 21.—"We have not asked and will not ask clemency, and hope our friends do not urge us to pursue such course. Loving liberty as free men do—as we do—it cannot be difficult to appreciate what incarceration in prison will mean to us. To ask pardon would render useless all the trials and sacrifice which our men of labor and our friends in all walks of life have endured that our rights and liberties of our people might be restored. Such a pardon would only leave the whole case in confusion and it would have to be fought over again from the beginning."

This was some of the language used in a remarkable statement signed by Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, in a current number of the American Federationist, in a formal protest against the action of Justice Wright in sentencing them to imprisonment for contempt of court in the Buck's Store and Range Company case on December 23d.

Gompers heads the statement: "Judge Wright's denial of free speech and free press," and declares, "we will not bate a single word nor take back a letter."

INVESTIGATE SWIMMING POOLS.

Chicago, Jan. 21.—That infectious skin diseases may be transmitted through the use of swimming pools in colleges and athletic clubs by persons suffering from such diseases, has been brought to the attention of the Chicago Woman's Club. A committee will investigate the pools.

GIVEN THEIR LIBERTY.

Constantinople, Jan. 21.—The members of a local political club called Fedakarians, meaning "self sacrifice for the fatherland," who were arrested Jan. 12, charged with planning a demonstration hostile to the government, were set at liberty on Tuesday.

DEATH LIST IN CHICAGO MAY REACH 100

MANY OF THE 179 MEN EMPLOYED IN SUBMARINE TUNNEL ARE MISSING AND IT IS FEARED THEIR BODIES ARE AT THE BOTTOM OF THE LAKE.

By Associated Press.

Chicago, Jan. 21.—President Joseph A. Andrea, president of the Sewer and Tunnel Miners' Association, expressed the fear today that the death list in yesterday's accident may reach 100. "I am told," said he, "that there were about 175 men working at the crib when the fire started. If this proves true, the number of dead will easily reach one hundred. Many of the men who are missing are undoubtedly at the bottom of the lake and their bodies will probably never be recovered. Our organization will make an investigation."

Responsibility for the accident at the Seventy-third street intermediate crib in which fifty or more workmen lost their lives, is being shifted rapidly from one department of the public service to another.

"The United States engineers' office issued a permit for the erection of the crib, but we merely see to it that buildings of this kind do not obstruct navigation," said the chief clerk of the United States engineer's office.

"My department supervised the work done at the crib to see that it was carried out in compliance with the terms of the city's contract. That was the extent of our inspection," was the statement of the city engineer.

"The building department sent no inspectors to the intermediate crib because it has no jurisdiction over buildings erected in the lake, or, if it has such jurisdiction, I never heard of it," said the building commissioner.

"It is not the duty of the fire department to inspect structures such as the intermediate crib," declared the fire chief. "In this case we were never called on by the building department to do so."

"The public works department of the city is responsible for such a structure," said the deputy building commissioner. "It was specified in the contract with the George W. Jackson company that precautions should be taken against fire. There was no specification that the structure be of steel."

"It would be absolutely impossible for me to erect a steel crib for temporary purposes, unless it were paid for by the city," said George W. Jackson, of the construction company. "If the city had been willing to pay for a steel intermediate crib, certainly would have had no objections to erecting it."

Criminal prosecution of those responsible for the conditions at the crib is threatened.

Efforts Resumed.
Efforts were resumed at daybreak today to ascertain whether or not any workmen were still lying in the shaft beneath the crib. Shortly after the fire which burned the temporary crib structure and compelled the workmen who were not entrapped by the flames to jump into the lake and try to float on blocks of ice, it was discovered that the smoke had descended into the shaft and had suffocated several men, but the hope was still sustained today that the smoke did not penetrate far into the shaft. All the air pumps were kept working and it was believed that some men would be found still living.

George W. Jackson, of the construction company, today informed the coroner it would be impossible for several days to give a complete list of the dead. Many of the workmen had the choice of remaining at the crib and of having their food furnished by the company instead of going home every night.

Whether or not many of the men were taking advantage of this arrangement at the time of the fire can only be learned at their homes. As it will be impossible to identify more than a few of the dead, it is probable that a single funeral will be held for all of them. The interment will be at the cemetery and probably a single tombstone commemorating the tragedy will serve for all.

Gloom in Chicago.
A thick grey mist hanging over the city today lent the last touch necessary to complete the gloom of the scene in the vicinity of Murphy's morgue, where rest the bodies of the victims of yesterday's crib fire. Inside the undertaking rooms, like the granary of some terrible bluebeard, rested 47 sacks, each containing the unrecognizable body—in many cases only the torso—of those who met death in the charnel house in the lake. In the street a quiet, grief-stricken crowd stood talking softly in groups or plodding up and down the slippery walks.

"Any news?" was a query always answered in the negative by some wife or mother who sought to learn if husband or son had been recognized or otherwise identified.

"Poor Andy," cried one watcher, a friend of Andrew Anderson, who is among the missing. "He hadn't been here long and it's hard on his mother and father in Brooklyn."

Unless very persistent, inquirers are not allowed within the morgue. The bodies have no human semblance, all look alike and where it was possible it was desired to spare friends and relatives the shock of gazing on the awful spectacle.

THE NATIONAL MODEL LICENSE LEAGUE MEETS

CALLED TO ORDER IN LOUISVILLE YESTERDAY BY PRESIDENT GILMORE, WHO DELIVERED LENGTHY ADDRESS ON OBJECTS OF THE LEAGUE.

By Associated Press.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 21.—In this hour when the prohibition movement has included, Tennessee the National Model License League met this morning in Louisville to test the growth of its doctrine and to hear various views regarding its purpose. The sessions will last three days and the speakers to be heard include Mayor David S. Rose, of Milwaukee; Sidney Storey, of New Orleans; Dr. J. P. Cullen, of Pittsburgh, Kan.; Dr. Nathan F. Cole, of Peoria, Ill., and others.

President T. M. Gilmore, of the league, called the session to order at 10 o'clock today and an address of welcome by Mayor J. F. Grinstead and appropriate responses were first heard.

The avowed purpose of the league is to take the saloon out of politics and keep it there and to exclude all lawbreakers from the retail liquor business whatever the law in their communities. The league would submit to the people of each political communal division various questions as to how the majority of them want the liquor trade regulated.

President Gilmore's Address.
The address of President Gilmore of the National Model License League, in part, was as follows:

Gentlemen—in looking over the past and in watching the evolution of society we can notice a constant ebb and flow of movements aiming at the betterment of mankind, such movements being generally referred to as reform movements. Although many of them are rather blindly entered into and are conducted rather under the direction of hysteria than of calm, deliberate judgment, we are bound to admit that, on the whole, good results from them, because they compel the people to think, and they ultimately effect very largely the changes that are needed, and to a great extent they destroy the obstacles that stand in the path of human progress.

During the centuries we have connected with these efforts at reform a great many demands for absolute prohibition—sometimes of one thing and sometimes of another—and in many cases society has been persuaded to adopt prohibitory laws, and has undertaken to compel an entire people either to do certain things that the people do not want to do, or else to surrender the right to do certain things that the people do want to do, and these efforts have always proven to be impracticable.

Will Not Be Driven.
In the establishment of the Christian religion various churches when in power tried to compel all of the people to adopt one creed and one form of service, but such efforts, experience has shown us, could not be carried to a successful conclusion. People like to be taught, and they are willing to be persuaded, but they do not like to be driven. Before, and especially since, the days of Magna Charta, the average man in civilized society has arrived at the conclusion that he should be permitted to conduct his own private life in accordance with his own judgment as to what is best for him here and hereafter, and while we acknowledge, at least under the republican form of government, that every individual does possess certain inherent rights that no government may interfere with, and that every individual should be a sovereign unto himself, we seem to be unable to get away from the idea that while we are able to control ourselves the other fellow ought to be controlled by the mandate of law.

This accounts for the waves of prohibition that passed over Great Britain during several centuries and accounts for the wave of prohibition that passed over this country in the fifties, and for the wave that passed over this country in the eighties, and for the wave that is passing over this country at the present time under the direction of the Anti-Saloon League.

The Anti-Saloon League has been remarkably successful in its attacks upon the wine and spirit trade, because it was organized by very able men, and because it solicited and secured the co-operation of a number of church denominations, and because it has co-operated with political parties, has undertaken to control the balance of power in most of the states, and because it has been successful in securing enormous subscriptions of money with which to employ speakers, writers and organizers.

To Dictate Politics.
There is no question that the purpose of the Anti-Saloon League is to dictate the politics of this country, to make presidents and governors, to control congresses and legislatures, and to occupy, in so far as our governments are concerned, the same position that the Earl of Warwick is said to have occupied upon the reign of Henry VI and Edward IV.

The Anti-Saloon League is not advocating prohibition, and to one who is familiar with the situation all of this talk about "dry territory" is nothing more than an absurdity. There is no "dry territory" in this country, although there are a number of states and a great many counties, aggregating in area probably one-half of the United States, in which laws have been adopted prohibiting the sale, and in some cases the manufacture, of alcoholic beverages. A law merely prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages, however, can not affect the purchase and use of al-

coholic beverages any more than a law that might prohibit the sale of cigars would affect the consumption of cigars.

Every one living in what is known as "dry territory" has only to sign a postal card and thereby insure the delivery at his house, with all charges prepaid, of four bottles of whisky for \$2.25, and as every man, be he prohibitionist or not, holds the same views in regard to whisky that the Texan does in regard to a pistol—that is, he may not need it, but it is a good thing to have around—it is a foregone conclusion that every man will, and does, take advantage of the opportunity of supplying himself with that which he may at any moment need and need greatly; in a word, the people in general, assisted by the bootleggers, moonshiners, distillers and legitimate houses in other states, are absolutely nullifying every form of prohibitory law that has so far been adopted, and in consequence the consumption of alcoholic beverages is greater to-day, not only in volume, but per capita, than at any period since the organization of the Anti-Saloon League.

Big Increase in Kentucky.

Since the passage of prohibition laws in such states as Georgia and Oklahoma, shipments of whisky and beer to those states have been phenomenally large. More Kentucky whisky has gone, both into Georgia and Oklahoma, during the last six or eight months, than ever went to those states before during very much longer periods, and this is attributed to the fact that people who, under a license system, would never keep whisky in their houses, and who, perhaps, during a year would never buy so much as an ounce of whisky, are persuaded to buy at least four bottles through fear that in case of dire need they would not be able to secure it in time.

The Anti-Saloon League is fully alive to the weakness of its cause; the leaders of that movement know that the people of this country do not want prohibition, and do not expect to have prohibition, and do not intend to have prohibition; and to-day their speakers from the stump are advising the public that prohibitory laws will not interfere with their securing all the whisky or beer they may want, and in some cases these speakers are naming the mail-order houses through whom the people in "dry territory" may purchase goods, and even naming the prices at which the goods will be delivered to their houses.

When the Rose bill was put before the Ohio legislature I proposed, in an address that I made, that an amendment be added to it prohibiting, by a penalty of \$100.00 fine and thirty-day imprisonment, any one from combining liquor into "dry territory," or having it in possession, and I stated to the legislature that, if this amendment were added to the bill, the distillers, wholesalers and brewers of Ohio would withdraw all opposition to its passage and to its submission to the people of the various counties.

I explained that the trade I represented had some \$40,000,000 invested in the business in that state, and that these investments had been made under the sanction of law, and that they naturally objected to the confiscation of this property without compensation if no reform was to be brought about and if drinking was to be as much in vogue after the passage of the law as prior to its passage, but I explained that this trade was not disposed to stand in the way of any reform movement, and that it would not object to the people voting for absolute prohibition.

Objected to Amendment.

The Anti-Saloon League, however, objected to such an amendment, even as they object to it in all the other states, and in consequence the Rose law, which merely prohibits the sale of alcoholic beverages, and which has been adopted in some sixty-one counties in Ohio, was passed and is now on the statute books of that state, and is doomed to be absolutely nullified, and in time repealed. Before it is repealed, however, it will cost the state of Ohio millions of dollars in revenue; it will breed hypocrisy and disrespect for law, and it will have established a precedent in regard to the confiscation of private property that must inevitably bear disastrous fruit in the future.

I am aware, gentlemen, that this prohibition wave is a protest against things that ought not to be; against conditions that ought not to continue; and I am also satisfied that it will ultimately result in good to our trade and to society; but I must insist that it should be carried along in a less radical way, and that the reforms desired should be brought about without such tremendous losses as are being entailed through the passage of prohibitory laws.

The people of this country do not want prohibition, nor do they want the saloon unless the saloon is properly conducted. The consumption of alcoholic beverages in this country amounts to something like twenty-three gallons per capita, which means that whisky, wine or beer is used for one purpose or another in nearly all of our households, but the people who use these beverages want them retailed in a decent manner; in a manner corresponding with the way in which other commodities used by the people are retailed. Furthermore, the people and very properly, want their laws obeyed, and they are demanding, and I think they are right, that saloons shall obey these laws, and that saloons shall be conducted decently and properly and in accordance with public sentiment, or else that they shall be abolished.

Saloon Important Factor.

The saloon, if properly conducted, is a very great convenience, and it is generally admitted by thinking men that it is an important factor in our social make-up; but the saloon that is run in connection with gambling, and that violates law, and that sells to minors and to men who are intoxicated, is certainly out of touch with civilization; it is an offense to modern thought, and it should be stamped out by a mandatory penalty that is absolutely merciless in its provisions.

The saloon can be made a place where the average man can meet his friends, and, if he desires, bring his family with him, and it can elevate and educate its patrons, and it can compel all men who visit it to be decent and orderly and temperate.

OVERWORKED

Boston Trained Nurse Seeing the Good Vinol Did Her Patients, Tried It Herself With Splendid Results.

"I was completely prostrated from overwork. I had no appetite, could not sleep, my kidneys, liver and bowels became inactive, and as I grew weaker I could not retain either medicine or food on my stomach and raised blood. The doctors said my condition was critical."

"As I had seen Vinol prescribed for my patients with such remarkable results, I decided to try it. After the first bottle I began to improve. I continued its use, and soon began to sleep and eat well; every organ in my body was strengthened and became normal, until it seemed good to be alive and I was restored to perfect health and strength."

"I advise all my patients who need strength, rich, red blood, and flesh tissue to take Vinol, as it is so far superior to old-fashioned cod liver oil, emulsions, or other tonics."—Elizabeth M. Cremond, Boston, Mass. For nine years a nurse in hospital and private cases.

The reason that Vinol has such power to heal and strengthen is because it contains, with tonic iron all of the curative, medicinal and strength-creating elements of cod liver oil.

Try Vinol—your money will be returned if it fails to benefit. White's Pharmacy, Pensacola.

and if the saloon should be permanently abolished it will be found necessary to provide a substitute, and this because the strenuous life incident to modern civilization demands a place of relaxation, of warmth and light, with music and song and good fellowship, where friend can meet friend, and where worries and cares and the responsibilities of life may, for the time being, be put aside.

GUESTS LEFT AS JEWELRY DISAPPEARS

By Associated Press.

Alexandria, La., Jan. 21.—Two handsomely dressed young men, who came to Alexandria and announced that they were thinking of investing money here, were given a room at the home of C. F. Crockett, cashier of the Commercial Bank. That night they suddenly left and at the same time several thousand dollars' worth of Mrs. Crockett's jewelry disappeared. There is no clue to the identity of the young strangers, but they are supposed to have come from New Orleans. The police of that city have been notified.

COL. D. A. LYLE ON THE RETIRED LIST

By Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Colonel David A. Lyle, of the ordnance department, was placed on the retired list of the army today on account of age. After forty years of service, he had been in command of the arsenal at Augusta, Ga., for several years. He is the inventor of the famous "Lyle life-saving gun," which is in use by ships and life-saving stations throughout the world.

DIED FROM EXPERIMENTS.

New York, Jan. 21.—Charles Gocking, 51 years old, who died suddenly last night after being stricken at a station of the "L" was the victim of experiments which he had performed in the laboratory of a firm of wholesale chemists where he was employed. He had been engaged for several days in making experiments in which it was necessary for him to handle a considerable quantity of mercury and, it is said, he absorbed enough of this into his system to cause death.

IMPERSONATING U. S. OFFICERS.

New York, Jan. 21.—Badges which closely resemble the official ones worn by the agents of the United States secret service are causing trouble and Captain W. J. Flynn, chief of the elocut branch of the service has started an investigation. The inquiry was started after the arrest of a man who was charged with having impersonated a secret service officer.

SHOWS A DECREASE.

Berlin, Jan. 21.—The export and import trade of Germany for 1908 according to estimates based on the prevailing prices of 1907 amounted to \$2,184,500,000 in imports, which is a decrease of \$66,250,000 from the 1907 figures and to \$1,701,250,000 in exports, a decrease of \$64,750,000. Precious metals are included in these figures. The final official figures will reduce these totals considerably.

WOMAN FIRST TO SIGN THE REGISTER.

By Associated Press.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 21.—Mrs. Francis B. Heald, of Osceola, Neb., was the first to sign the register provided for lobbyists in the office of the secretary of state. She is here to urge legislators to vote for "temperance and reform."